



## Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/24156  
23 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 22 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT  
REPRESENTATIVE OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's note dated 3 June 1992, has the honour to apprise him as follows of the measures instituted by the Government of Japan in response to the request contained in paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 757 (1992).

### I. Basic policy

On 1 June 1992, the Government of Japan announced its policy decision:

- (a) To prohibit all imports from Serbia and Montenegro;
- (b) To prohibit all exports to Serbia and Montenegro (except food and medicine);
- (c) To prohibit intermediary trade transactions with Serbia and Montenegro;
- (d) To halt investments, financing and other capital transactions and technical service transactions with Serbia and Montenegro;
- (e) To suspend shipments by Japanese nationals and flag vessels, etc., to and from Serbia and Montenegro;
- (f) To suspend sports, cultural and academic exchanges with Serbia and Montenegro.

### II. Concrete measures

1. As regards the import prohibition of all cargo produced in Serbia and Montenegro (with the exception of previously loaded shipments), on 1 June the Government of Japan requested all economic entities to exercise

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self-restraint, and on 26 June it will implement necessary domestic measures (revision of the notifications of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry).

2. As regards the export prohibition of all goods (except food and medicine) to Serbia and Montenegro, on 1 June the Government of Japan requested all economic entities to exercise self-restraint and on 26 June it will implement necessary domestic measures as determined at a meeting of the Cabinet on 16 June (revision of the Export Trade Control Order).

3. As regards the prohibition of transshipment of goods originating in Serbia and Montenegro, on 1 June the Government of Japan requested all economic entities to exercise self-restraint, and on 26 June it will implement necessary domestic measures as determined at a meeting of the Cabinet on 16 June (revision of the Foreign Exchange Control Order).

4. (a) As regards the halting of capital transactions with Serbia and Montenegro, necessary measures requiring that all transactions be reported (revision of the notifications based on Foreign Exchange Control Act) will be implemented on 26 June;

(b) As regards the prohibition of transactions in technical services, etc., on 1 June the Government of Japan requested all economic entities to exercise self-restraint, and on 26 June it will implement necessary domestic measures (revision of the Foreign Exchange Control Order) as determined at a Cabinet meeting on 16 June;

(c) As regards the prohibition against remitting payments to Serbia and Montenegro, on 26 June the Government of Japan will implement necessary domestic measures (revision of the notifications based on the Foreign Exchange Control Act).

5. As regards the suspension of transit to or from Serbia and Montenegro of all vessels and aircraft of Japanese origin, on 1 June the Government of Japan informed all air and shipping companies, as well as freight forwarding concerns, to refrain from shipping goods to and from Serbia and Montenegro.

6. As regards the suspension of sports, cultural and academic exchanges with Serbia and Montenegro, effective 1 June the Government of Japan will refrain from participating in any new exchanges. In addition, on 4 June the Government urged private groups to likewise suspend such exchanges.

7. In addition, on 1 June the Government of Japan instructed the Japanese aircraft industry that it was not to operate flights to and from Serbia and Montenegro (there are no regularly scheduled flights between Japan and Serbia and Montenegro).

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 22 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION  
OF PORTUGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Portugal presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to his note verbale of 3 June 1992, has the honour to communicate to the Secretary-General those measures undertaken by Portugal to implement Security Council resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992.

1. The competent authorities undertook the necessary measures to ensure an effective implementation of European Economic Commission Council regulation 1432/92 and European Coal and Steel Community decision 92/285. Therefore, Portugal has been fully complying with the embargo against the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro determined by Security Council resolution 757 (1992).
2. The Central Bank, following the directives of the Ministry of Finance, instructed other banking institutions to block any financial operations with Serbia and Montenegro.
3. The competent authorities adopted measures aimed at obstructing the participation of individuals or groups representing Serbia and Montenegro in sports events taking place on Portuguese territory, as well as to suspend scientific, technical and cultural cooperation with those republics.
4. The diplomatic representation of the former Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia in Lisbon, currently headed by a chargé d'affaires, was notified that the diplomatic status of its second-in-rank diplomat had been revoked. The said diplomat has already left the country.
5. For purposes of public information, the text of resolution 757 (1992) was published in the Official Journal.
6. Portugal reaffirms its commitment to full compliance with previous Security Council resolutions and the search for a peaceful and negotiated settlement to the Yugoslav conflict.

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## Security Council

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LETTER DATED 22 JUNE 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.  
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ALBANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon the instructions of my Government and with reference to your note concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 757 (1992), I have the honour to submit a report herewith of measures taken by the Government of Albania to implement this Security Council resolution.

The Government of Albania, in keeping with the obligations of Member States under the Charter of the United Nations, fully implements the provisions of Security Council resolution 757 (1992). At a session held on 4 June 1992, the Government of the Republic of Albania supported in its entirety resolution 757 (1992) and adopted measures that were implemented as from 1 June 1992 in all their provisions. At the same time, the Government of Albania, consistent with the principles of its foreign policy and its stand on the peaceful solution of the Yugoslav crisis and all problems in the former Yugoslavia, since the very beginning has supported the efforts made by United Nations and international institutions to this end. Therefore, the Government of Albania will respect the obligations incumbent upon it under the Charter of the United Nations and will comply with the provisions of the Security Council resolution despite the adverse consequences of the embargo for the Albanian economy.

The Government of Albania instructed all State institutions to take all the necessary steps in the field of their competence consistently to implement the resolution, especially paragraphs 3 to 14.

The Albanian Government has decided and has taken appropriate measures not to tolerate even a single case of any Albanian citizen or private company, through their activity, seeking to urge to exchange goods of Serbian or Montenegrin origin, or especially when they appear as representatives of the Albanian party. The State organs will exercise the proper control to monitor the utilization of these measures.

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There is no aviation agreement between Albania and Serbia and Montenegro concerning air service and hence no air link exists between the two parties. As for the prohibition of provisions on technical cooperation, assistance or training the Government of Albania has implemented strict regulations, so the ban required by the Security Council resolution shall be implemented. Also the number of the Yugoslav diplomatic staff in Tirana is required to be reduced.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sokol NEÇAJ  
Chargé d'affaires

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24 June 1992

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 22 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT  
REPRESENTATIVE OF SINGAPORE TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Singapore to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him that the Republic of Singapore has taken the necessary administrative measures to enforce sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), in compliance with and as provided for in Security Council resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992.

In this respect, the Republic of Singapore has issued the following prohibitive orders and directives pursuant to Security Council resolution 757 (1992):

- (a) Prohibition of Imports and Exports Order (Yugoslavia - Serbia and Montenegro) Order 1992;
- (b) Marine circular to shipowners No. 8 of 1992;
- (c) Monetary authority of Singapore circular No. BFIG 7/92 to all banks in Singapore;
- (d) Monetary Authority of Singapore circular No. BFIG 8/92 to all financial institutions in Singapore.

The Republic of Singapore has also taken measures:

- (a) To deny permission for flights to or from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to land or overfly Singapore airspace;
- (b) To advise government/government-linked companies involved in the sale, supply and servicing of aircraft or aircraft components to comply with paragraph 7 (b) of the resolution;
- (c) To instruct government ministries/agencies to comply with paragraphs 8 (b) and 8 (c) of the resolution concerning sporting contacts.

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scientific and technical cooperation, cultural exchanges and visits involving persons or groups officially sponsored by or representing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

The Permanent Representative wishes to inform the Secretary-General that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) does not have any diplomatic missions or consular posts in Singapore.

The sanctions will remain in force until the Security Council decides otherwise.

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NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The attached note verbale, dated 22 June 1992, was addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations.



General Assembly    Security Council

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A/46/937  
S/24161  
24 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Forty-sixth session  
Agenda items 33, 35, 46 and 77  
QUESTION OF PALESTINE  
THE SITUATION IN THE  
MIDDLE EAST  
CONSEQUENCES OF THE IRAQI  
OCCUPATION OF AND  
AGGRESSION AGAINST  
KUWAIT  
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL  
ECONOMIC COOPERATION

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 23 June 1992 from the Permanent Representatives  
of Kuwait and Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the  
Secretary-General

The undersigned have the honour to transmit herewith the text, in Arabic and English, of a joint statement of the European Community and its member States and the Gulf Cooperation Council on Kuwait, issued at Kuwait City on 16 May 1992 (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly under items 33, 35, 46 and 77 and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN  
Permanent Representative  
of the State of Kuwait  
to the United Nations

(Signed) Fernando REINO  
Ambassador of Portugal  
Permanent Representative  
to the United Nations

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Annex

COMMUNIQUE OF THE JOINT COUNCIL OF THE GULF COOPERATION  
COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

[Original: Arabic and English]

1. The third session of the Joint Council, created under the cooperation agreement between the European Community and its member States and the States members of the Charter of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) (the United Arab Emirates; the State of Bahrain; the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; the Sultanate of Oman; the State of Qatar; and the State of Kuwait) took place in Kuwait on 16 May 1992.
2. The two parties discussed regional and international issues of common interest in an open and constructive spirit, with a view to strengthening cooperation between the two regions.
3. The European Community and its member States and GCC and its member States welcomed the return of peace and stability to the Gulf in accordance with international law. Both sides followed with interest the efforts undertaken last year by the States in the region within the framework of GCC, with a view to strengthening the restoration of peace and stability. They have reaffirmed their commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of all States in the region.
4. The Ministers had the honour of being received by His Highness Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah. They expressed satisfaction over the fact that they were meeting in liberated Kuwait and congratulated the people and the Government of Kuwait for having regained their freedom, sovereignty and independence under their legitimate Government. They reaffirmed the commitment of their Governments to a speedy and comprehensive implementation of the Security Council resolutions pertaining to the Iraqi aggression against the State of Kuwait and called on Iraq fully to implement those resolutions, without any delay. The Ministers stressed the importance they attach to the immediate release of the remaining prisoners-of-war and detainees in Iraq, as well as the importance of ensuring that the Iraqi Government commit itself to fully compensating the losses and damage caused by its aggression against the State of Kuwait. They also welcomed the continued efforts of the United Nations Security Council to ensure the implementation of the relevant international resolutions. The Ministers expressed appreciation for the efforts made by the United Nations Commission in charge of the questions dealing with the demarcation of the international boundary between the two countries. The Ministers expressed concern over the suffering that continues to be inflicted on the population of Iraq as a whole and the fact that the Iraqi Government refuses to comply with the pertinent Security Council resolutions, namely resolutions 688 (1991), 706 (1991) and 712 (1991), which specifically provide for the means to ease the suffering of the Iraqi people.

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5. The Joint Council reviewed developments in commercial and economic cooperation between the two sides. The European Community Ministers congratulated the GCC countries for their impressive economic performance, which has enabled them to face the economic implications of the Gulf crisis and restore healthy and normal economies.

The substantial increase in two-way trade in 1991 confirms the continued importance of the economic relationship between the two regions.

The Joint Council noted with satisfaction that the Joint Cooperation Committee, established in accordance with article 15 of the Cooperation Agreement, has been activated with a view to fulfilling the tasks assigned to it in order to meet the Agreement's objectives. The Joint Council received a report from the Joint Cooperation Committee and approved the recommendations incorporated therein, which are aimed at reinforcing cooperation between the two regions. The Joint Council reiterated the importance of cooperation in the field of energy and stressed the usefulness of continued discussions on the world energy market and other issues of mutual interest.

The two sides agreed on the importance of continuing their cooperation in the field of environment and extending cooperation to include strengthening national and local environmental institutions in the Gulf countries, teams of experts and environmental standards. They stressed the importance of the realization of cooperation potential in the field of industrial cooperation, investment, joint ventures, science and technology, standards and human resources development. The Joint Council welcomed the decision to hold the second European Community-GCC Industrial Cooperation Conference at Doha on 25-27 October 1992 and underlined the important contribution of the Conference to the development of trade and economic and investment relations between the two regions.

6. The Joint Council had a detailed discussion of the problems related to climate changes including Co<sub>2</sub> emissions.

The GCC side expressed its concern about the intention of the European Community to envisage an energy/carbon tax and the consequences of such a tax on the world economy and the economies of developing countries. The GCC side questioned the effectiveness of the proposed tax in controlling emissions and pointed out that oil is already overtaxed in the European Community. Further taxation would adversely affect the GCC economies and their upstream and downstream expansion programme, which might affect mutual European Community-GCC trade relations.

The Commission explained that any tax would be part of a global strategy to stabilize emissions of Co<sub>2</sub> and it was important that economic development should be sustainable environmentally. The Commission stressed that its strategy would promote an appropriate and equitable solution at the international level and that a combined carbon/energy tax would not have a discriminatory impact on the competitive position of oil.

Reiterating their mutual commitment to promote a global and timely response to the problems associated with the environment, the two sides agreed to continue their dialogue on these issues, taking also into account international efforts to find appropriate and effective global solutions.

7. The Joint Council took note of the progress of the ongoing trade negotiations between the two regions. Both sides reiterated their commitment to exert maximum efforts to conclude these negotiations successfully as soon as possible.

8. The Ministers of the European Community and GCC had a full exchange of views on developments in their two regions. The Ministers of GCC apprised the European Community Ministers of the economic developments within the process of cooperation and integration of the GCC and GCC relations with the neighbouring countries, the economic programme of the Declaration of Damascus and the development of GCC relations with other regional groupings. The Ministers of the European Community described the successful conclusion of the Maastricht negotiations on economic and monetary union, and political union, including a common foreign and security policy. This achievement, together with the completion of the European Single Market, would mark the beginning of a new era in European integration. The Ministers of the European Community also referred to the perspectives of future enlargement of the European Community, the signature of an Agreement of a European Economic Area and on the development of relations with the countries of East and Central Europe the former Soviet Union. The importance of the European Community's relations with the neighbouring countries of the southern Mediterranean region and its involvement in the Middle East peace process were also emphasized.

9. The Ministers discussed the prospects for international cooperation in support of sustainable development of the Arab World. They reiterated their commitment to continue their cooperation with these countries in a spirit of solidarity. They exchanged information on the major efforts required in the region, their respective endeavours to meet them and the prospects for joint cooperation.

10. The Ministers firmly believe that the implementation of a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Palestinian question and the Arab-Israeli conflict is vital for the stability and security of Europe and the Middle East. It is in this spirit that they reviewed the developments in the Middle East. They reaffirmed the commitment made by their Governments to support and strengthen the Middle East peace process on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and their upholding of the self-determination of the Palestinian people.

11. The two parties followed closely the evolution in the Middle East peace process, at both the bilateral and the multilateral levels. The European Community and its member States and GCC and its member States will not spare any efforts to play a constructive and active role in multilateral talks, which may lead to a strengthening of bilateral contacts. The multilateral

phase of the Middle East peace process constitutes a concrete measure for confidence-building, allowing peace to become a reality and promote the development of true regional cooperation. However, the multilateral talks complement the bilateral talks and could not replace them. Progress in issues central to the bilateral talks will contribute greatly to the success of the multilateral talks.

12. The European Community and its member States and GCC and its member States call on all parties to adhere to the peace process and to refrain from any action likely to jeopardize the negotiations or threaten the re-establishment of a climate of confidence. The continued Israeli policy of settlement in the occupied territories is an obstacle to peace. Both sides stress the need for significant measures for confidence-building. In the opinion of the European Community, one such measure consists in Israel freezing its policy of settlement in the occupied territories, which is illegal under international law. The lifting of the trade boycott of Israel by Arab countries would be another measure. The Ministers condemned all acts of violence, regardless of their source.

13. The Ministers remain deeply concerned at the deterioration of the situation in the occupied territories, namely with regard to human rights. They have reaffirmed that Israel, as the occupying Power, should abide by the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention. Both sides also stress the urgent need for the international community to provide assistance to mitigate the situation in the occupied territories.

14. Regarding the situation in Lebanon, the two parties reaffirmed their commitment to the implementation of the Taif accords in all their aspects and perspectives and stressed the need for all parties to make efforts towards the full restoration of sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity to Lebanon. They also reaffirmed their support for the implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978). The Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to participate in the reconstruction of Lebanon, and stressed the willingness of GCC to participate in a donor conference with the objective of raising aid funds for Lebanon.

15. The Ministers praised the good offices mission of the Committee of Seven, created by the League of Arab States to seek the cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and to lead it to comply with Security Council resolution 731 (1992). The Ministers confirmed that their Governments intend to implement the pertinent resolutions adopted by the Security Council, as a testimony of the respect of their countries for international law and their support for the measures aimed at countering terrorism.

16. The European Community and its member States and GCC and its member States expressed their interest in the stability of and continued development in the Maghreb region and expressed their belief that this will strengthen cooperation.

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17. The European Community and its member States and GCC and its member States expressed satisfaction over the resuming of the European-Arab dialogue, which had been suspended for some time. They have followed with interest the meeting recently held in Lisbon and have committed themselves to strengthening the relations between the Arab States and the European Community.

18. The European Community and its member States and GCC and its member States expressed concern about the complexity of the situation in the Commonwealth of Independent States and stressed the uncertainties which this situation presents for the stability of the region. The Ministers exchanged information on the contributions that their respective countries have made in the field of humanitarian aid and development and technical assistance and they stated that the European Community intends to support the dialogue between the republics of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the international community to ensure compliance with the commitments made by the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the areas of disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

19. The Ministers discussed the situation prevailing in the former Yugoslav republics. The Ministers of GCC appreciated the efforts undertaken by the United Nations and the European Community to find a solution to the Yugoslav crisis. Both sides have expressed their deep concern in view of the alarming situation in certain parts of the republics of former Yugoslavia and in particular in the face of the rapid and violent deterioration of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Ministers on both sides called for the immediate cessation of all forms of interference, including interference by units of the Yugoslav People's Army, as well as by elements of the Croatian army.

20. The Ministers of the European Community and GCC called on the parties to the conflict to respond positively and seriously to the mediation of the European Community and to respect fully the cease-fire in order to reach a peaceful settlement to the conflict. The Ministers expressed their appreciation to the people and Government of Kuwait for their warm welcome and hospitality and the excellent organization of their meeting.

21. Both sides have agreed that the fourth session of the Joint Council will take place in the European Community during the first semester of 1993.

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LETTER DATED 23 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE  
OF NICARAGUA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to write to inform you of the decision of the Government of Nicaragua to comply with the measures envisaged in resolution 757 (1992), adopted by the Security Council at its meeting on 30 May 1992.

In this connection I wish to inform you that the Government of Nicaragua has issued instructions for the necessary steps to be taken to ensure the implementation of the provisions of the above-mentioned Security Council resolution.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Roberto MAYORGA-CORTES  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 22 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT  
REPRESENTATIVE OF SPAIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to his note dated 3 June 1992 concerning Security Council resolution 757 (1992).

In this connection, the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the measures thus far adopted by Spain at the national level to implement Security Council resolution 757 (1992) are as follows:

1. By a note verbale dated 1 June 1992, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) that Spain is implementing the measures adopted by the Security Council in resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992.
2. On 5 June 1992, the Spanish Government adopted a Royal Decree requiring that individuals and legal entities residing in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) obtain prior authorization for any transfer of funds abroad and for any operation involving securities, accounts and other financial assets owned in Spain.
3. The Ministry of Public Works and Transport (Directorate Office of Civil Aviation, Office of the Merchant Marine and Office of Land Transport) has taken the relevant steps to suspend air, maritime and land transport links with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).
4. On 4 June 1992, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs requested the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to withdraw the Director of the Commercial Office from Spanish territory. With the recent departure of the Ambassador of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the adoption of this measure, the diplomatic staff of this office in Madrid has been reduced to three persons.

5. With regard to the Pavilion of Yugoslavia at the Universal Exposition which is being held in Seville in 1992, the Spanish Government sought the opinion of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) as to whether the measures established in resolution 757 (1992) were applicable. The Committee's opinion that the continuation of operations and activities in which the Pavilion of Yugoslavia at the Exposition acted as the representative of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) would be considered a violation of paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 757 (1992) was communicated to the Commissioner General of the Universal Exposition at Seville, 1992, so that the appropriate steps could be taken by the Board of Commissioners of the Exhibition.

6. The State Secretariat of Sports has taken the necessary steps to implement paragraph 8 (b) of resolution 757 (1992).

7. On 12 and 15 June respectively, the Spanish Government informed the President of the International Olympic Committee and the President of the Olympic Organizing Committee at Barcelona that Spain wished to implement all the provisions of resolution 757 (1992) and that, by virtue of paragraph 8 (b), the Spanish Government was obliged to take the necessary measures to deny entry into Spanish territory to athletes from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) who wished to represent that Republic at the 1992 Olympic Games at Barcelona.

8. The Spanish Government has taken the appropriate administrative decisions to suspend scientific and technical cooperation and cultural exchanges and visits involving persons or groups officially sponsored by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

In addition to the measures described above, Spain, as a member State of the European Community, is implementing the measures adopted by the Community, of which Your Excellency has been duly informed by the current Presidency of the Community.

The State Secretariat of Trade and the Directorate General of Customs have made the necessary arrangements for the implementation of the EEC and ECSC regulations which were published in the Official Journal of the European Communities of 3 June 1992 imposing a trade embargo on the Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro.

The Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations would be grateful if this note could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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## Security Council

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LETTER DATED 21 JUNE 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.  
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you of continued violations of Iraqi airspace by United States aircraft during the period 9 to 18 June 1992 for purposes of observation and provocation. They have been as follows:

9-10 June 1992

Twenty-seven sorties, flown by 12 two-aircraft formations and one three-aircraft formation, at speeds of 600 to 950 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 4,000 to 6,500 metres, centred over Irbil, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Zakho, Sinjar, Tall Afar and Rawanduz.

10-11 June 1992

Twenty-five sorties, flown by 12 two-aircraft formations and one single aircraft, at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,500 to 9,000 metres, centred over Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Tall Afar, Irbil and Amadiyah.

12 June 1992

One sortie flown by a single aircraft at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 19,000 metres over northern Rawanduz, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Mosul, Irbil and Dukan.

13-14 June 1992

Sixteen sorties, flown by eight two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 4,000 to 8,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho and Amadiyah.

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14-15 June 1992

Twenty-six sorties, flown by 11 two-aircraft formations, one three-aircraft formation and one single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 2,000 to 7,500 metres, centred over Zakho, Dohuk, Irbil, Mosul, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

15-16 June 1992

Twenty-two sorties, flown by 10 two-aircraft formations and two single aircraft at speeds of 700 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 8,500 metres, centred over Amadiyah, Zakho, Dohuk, Sinjar, Tall Afar, Mosul and Irbil.

16-17 June 1992

Twelve sorties, flown by five two-aircraft formations and two single aircraft at speeds of 700 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,500 to 9,000 metres, centred over Zakho, Amadiyah, Mosul, Dohuk and Tall Afar.

17-18 June 1992

Seventeen sorties, flown by eight two-aircraft formations and one single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 3,000 to 5,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Tall Afar, Dohuk, Irbil and Amadiyah.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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**Security Council**

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24 June 1992

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LETTER DATED 23 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE  
OF BULGARIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE  
PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, a memorandum by the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria regarding the urgent need of providing humanitarian aid in foodstuffs and medicines to people in need inhabiting communities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) with a predominating Bulgarian population.

I would appreciate it if Your Excellency would arrange for this letter and its enclosure to be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Svetlomir BAEV  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

240692

Annex

Memorandum by the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria  
regarding the urgent need of providing humanitarian aid  
in foodstuffs and medicines to people in need inhabiting  
communities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia  
(Serbia and Montenegro) with a predominating  
Bulgarian population

The sanctions imposed against Serbia and Montenegro pursuant to resolution 757 of the Security Council of 30 May 1992 will affect particularly badly the population inhabiting the most backward regions in these republics. This is especially true of the population in the border areas adjacent to the Republic of Bulgaria, the majority of which is of Bulgarian descent.

Bulgarians in Serbia have a recognized minority status. The bulk of them live in the communities of Bosilegrad, Caribrod, Babusnica and Surdulica. According to official statistics, these communities are the economically most backward in Serbia. Industry is underdeveloped; agriculture, unlike in some other regions, is poorly mechanized; the public utility infrastructure is problem-ridden; communications are insufficient, etc.

That population experiences at present the most acute need of foodstuffs and medicine, necessitating the urgent provision of humanitarian aid. The situation is made even worse by the accommodation of Serbian refugees from the first phase of the war in Croatia and by the current influx of mostly Muslim refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina, to settle on a permanent basis in that region.

The Government of the Republic of Bulgaria calls for an urgent provision of humanitarian aid in foodstuffs and medicine to be delivered to the above-mentioned communities.

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 18 JUNE 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.  
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF URUGUAY TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Uruguay to the United Nations presents her compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to respond to the latter's note SCPC/1/92(2) of 15 June 1992 and, with regard to paragraphs 3 to 7 of Security Council resolution 748 (1992), of 31 March 1992, to inform him as follows:

Uruguay has adopted the necessary measures to ensure strict compliance with Security Council resolution 748 (1992).

In that respect it should be noted that Uruguay has no diplomatic staff in Libya and that there is no diplomatic mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Uruguay. Moreover, Uruguay does not receive flights originating in Libya, there being no cooperation of any kind between the two countries in the aeronautical sphere.

Uruguay is neither a producer nor an exporter of arms.

It would be greatly appreciated if this note could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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24 June 1992

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 22 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE  
OF BRAZIL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's note SCPC/1/92 (4), dated 3 June 1992, has the honour to inform him that the Brazilian Government has taken the necessary measures to ensure the implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 757 (1992).

A Presidential Decree enacted on 19 June 1992 and published in the Official Register (Diário Oficial) on 22 June 1992 establishes that:

"The Brazilian authorities are obliged to comply, within their respective competences, with the provisions of resolution 757 (1992), adopted by the United Nations Security Council on 30 May 1992, the text of which is attached herewith, on the application of mandatory sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, effective on 22 June 1992."

Furthermore, additional measures are being taken by the Air Ministry, the Transportation and Communication Ministry, the Central Bank, the Foreign Trade Department, the Culture Secretariat, the Sports Secretariat and the Science and Technology Secretariat, with a view to the full implementation of Security Council resolution 757 (1992).

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**Security Council**

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24 June 1992

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LETTER DATED 22 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE  
OF BULGARIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour, with reference to the Secretary-General's note SCPC/1/92 (4), to transmit herewith the report on the measures instituted by the Bulgarian Government in implementing Security Council resolution 757 (1992), imposing sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

I would appreciate it if you would arrange for this letter and its enclosure to be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Svetlomir BAEV  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

Annex

Report on the measures instituted by the Bulgarian Government  
in implementing Security Council resolution 757 (1992)  
imposing sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia  
(Serbia and Montenegro)

Since the very outset, the tragic events in the former Yugoslavia have been a source of deep concern and apprehension for the Republic of Bulgaria. The Republic of Bulgaria pursues a principled policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), of refraining from actions as may further complicate the situation. As a neighbouring country, it has a vital interest in an early and lasting settlement of that fratricidal conflict in a peaceful way and by political means. This would contribute to strengthening peace and security in the Balkans and in Europe, to restoring the good-neighbourly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between the countries in the region.

The Government of the Republic of Bulgaria shares the conclusion of the Security Council that the situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) constitutes a threat to international peace and stability, and supports resolution 757 (1992) adopted by the Security Council on 30 May 1992. In doing this, it proceeds from the understanding that the measures stipulated in the cited resolution are not directed against the peoples of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), but are aimed towards assisting in the earliest cessation of military activities, for a peaceful settlement of the conflict. The Bulgarian Government notes with satisfaction that the measures instituted do not prevent the rendering of humanitarian assistance and the provision of foodstuffs and medicine to the population.

Regarding the implementation by the Republic of Bulgaria of resolution 757 (1992), on 5 June 1992 the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bulgaria adopted Decree No. 94, by force of which it:

1. Prohibits:

(a) The import of commodities and products originating in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and exported therefrom after 30 May 1992;

(b) Any activities which would promote, or are aimed at promoting the export or transshipment of commodities or products originating in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and exported therefrom after 30 May 1992, notably the transfer of funds into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) for the purposes of such activities or dealings;

/...

(c) The sale or supply, or any other activity aimed at promoting or facilitating the sale or supply of commodities or products, whether or not originating in Bulgarian territory, to any person or body temporarily residing or based in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), or to any person or body engaged in business activity carried out in or operated from the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). This prohibition does not apply to the sale or provision of medical supplies or foodstuffs notified to the Committee of the Security Council established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991);

2. Prohibits the export or provision to the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), or to any commercial, industrial or public utility enterprises in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), of funds or any other financial or economic resources, as well as the remitting of funds to persons or bodies registered as carrying out business activity in the territory of the Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), except payments made exclusively for medical or humanitarian purposes and foodstuffs;

3. Denies permission to any aircraft, regardless of its registration, to take off from, land in or overfly the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, if it is destined to land in, or has taken off from, the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), unless the particular flight has been approved, for humanitarian or other purposes consistent with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991);

4. Prohibits the provision of engineering or maintenance services to aircraft registered in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), or operated by or on behalf of entities in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), or of components for such aircraft; the certification of airworthiness for such aircraft, and the payment of new claims against existing insurance contracts and the provision of new direct insurance for such aircraft;

5. Instructs the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to notify the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of:

- (a) The requirement that the Embassy should reduce its staff;
- (b) The non-admission for participation in sporting events in Bulgarian territory of persons or groups representing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);
- (c) The suspension of scientific and technical cooperation, cultural exchanges and visits to Bulgaria by persons or groups officially sponsored by, or representing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

On 9 June 1992, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs notified the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in Sofia of the measures instituted in that connection;

/...

6. Instructs the Ministry of Finance to institute the necessary measures for freezing all assets in Bulgarian banks deposited by or on behalf of the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), as well as by or on behalf of persons or entities permanently residing or carrying out business activity in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

The Government of the Republic of Bulgaria will act strictly in accordance with all other provisions contained in resolution 757 (1992) and in close cooperation with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991). It instituted the above-cited measures in the clear understanding that they will amount to suspending the traditional relations and businesslike cooperation between our neighbouring countries. Their implementation will cause substantial economic and financial losses and damages for the Republic of Bulgaria, for persons and entities maintaining business relations with partners in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). In exercise of its right under Article 50 of the United Nations Charter, the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria intends to draw up and submit to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) a memorandum on the losses and economic difficulties to be caused to the Republic of Bulgaria and its citizens and entities as a result of the implementation of resolution 757 (1992), with a view to seeking ways and means for their compensation.

The Government of the Republic of Bulgaria expresses its hope that the efforts of the international community will bring about an early settlement of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia and the lifting of the measures imposed pursuant to Security Council resolution 757 (1992).

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LETTER DATED 23 JUNE 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF  
THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Under the instructions of my Government I have the honour to inform you of the serious problem affecting the Yugoslav pensioners and members of their families who receive pensions, maintenance and other benefits from abroad since the Security Council imposed sanctions on Yugoslavia.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC  
Ambassador  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

In implementing the sanctions imposed by United Nations Security Council resolution 757 (1992), in particular its paragraphs relating to the prohibition of financial transactions with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, some States have denied Yugoslav citizens payment of their pensions and other social security benefits. Many Yugoslav citizens have thus been deprived of any means of subsistence and are unable to fulfil even their basic life needs.

There are some 58,000 pensioners in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia who have earned and receive their pensions under social security conventions concluded between Yugoslavia and 18 countries or under the national legislation of those countries with which such conventions have not been signed. In addition, about 40,000 children receive their family allowance in Yugoslavia in accordance with these conventions. They are also the basis for families of migrant workers and beneficiaries of foreign pensions, nearly 500,000 of them, to benefit from the health care provided in Yugoslavia and paid by foreign insurers.

The denial of any related payments to such a large number of Yugoslav citizens who have acquired these rights for themselves and their families through their employment abroad directly jeopardizes their most fundamental human rights and the health of children, the elderly and handicapped and of their dependants.

Such an implementation of Security Council resolution 757 (1992) also makes the impact of the sanctions felt by those population groups protected by numerous conventions of the International Labour Organisation and by other international legal instruments. This mechanism, and all other bilateral arrangements on social security entered into by Yugoslavia, guarantees that the conferred rights in this field cannot be derogated from nor suspended under any circumstances. Similarly, guarantees are given for an undisturbed payment and transfer of resources intended for social security purposes. In spite of that, the very existence of the people, who could in no way be involved in the activities as a result of which the sanctions were imposed, is in danger, which was certainly not the intention of resolution 757 (1992) and is contrary to the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

We note with regret that the Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 724 (1991) has already prevented the efforts of some States to meet their obligations vis-à-vis Yugoslav citizens in the sphere of social security. We, therefore, reiterate the need to exempt this field from the application of sanctions. If not, great responsibility will be assumed for the tragic consequences thereof for tens of thousands of Yugoslav citizens left without any income to live on.

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 22 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT  
MISSION OF DENMARK TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED  
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations refers to the Secretary-General's note of 3 June 1992 and has the honour to transmit the following information on the measures taken by the Danish Government to ensure the effective application of Security Council resolution 757 (1992).

In addition to the reply transmitted by Portugal on behalf of the European Community and its member States on community measures, the Danish Government has taken the following national measures.

In order to meet the obligations set out in paragraphs 4 to 9 of Security Council resolution 757 (1992), Denmark issued a Royal Decree, which came into force on 2 June 1992. Attached to the Royal Decree was Council of the European Community (EC) regulation No. 1432/92 of 2 June 1992. The Royal Decree states that:

- Trade with and the provision of non-financial services to Serbia and Montenegro ("The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia") and acts with the intention of promoting such trade and the economy of Serbia and Montenegro ("The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia") is prohibited in accordance with the provisions of EC Council regulation No. 1432/92 of 2 June 1992.
- All assets belonging to Serbia and Montenegro ("The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia") or to legal and physical persons residing there must be deposited in blocked accounts or deposits in Danish banks/finance houses.
- Transfers abroad of assets of any kind for the use of or available for Serbia and Montenegro ("The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia") or the above-mentioned persons cannot be concluded without authorization by the Ministry of Industry and Trade.
- The above-mentioned accounts cannot be deblocked without prior authorization of the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

- Export or supply of any commodities or products that are not included in the trade with and the provision of non-financial services mentioned above (supplies intended strictly for medical purposes and foodstuffs) requires an export licence issued by the Minister of Industry and Trade.
- When certain humanitarian or other considerations call for it, the Minister for Foreign Affairs can exempt from the prohibition against letting aircraft to or from Serbia and Montenegro ("The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia") take off from, land on or fly over Danish territory.
- It is forbidden for Danish citizens or persons from Danish territory to give technical or maintenance service to aircraft registered in Serbia and Montenegro ("The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia") or to aircraft operated by or on behalf of persons in Serbia and Montenegro ("The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia") and to deliver components, to issue certification or airworthiness, to pay new claims against existing insurance contracts and to provide new direct insurance for such aircraft.
- The above-mentioned provisions do not apply to commodities originating outside Serbia and Montenegro ("The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia") or temporarily being present in Serbia and Montenegro ("The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia") for the purpose of transit in accordance with guidelines approved by the United Nations Sanction Committee.
- No claim for damages can be advanced from the authorities in Serbia and Montenegro ("The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia"), or from any person or body in Serbia and Montenegro ("The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia") or from any person claiming to be acting for the benefit of any such person or body in connection with any contract or other transaction where its performance was affected by reason of the measures imposed by this decree implementing the United Nations Security Council resolution.
- The measures do not apply to the activities of the United Nations peace-keeping operation, the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), to the Conference of Yugoslavia or to the European Community Monitor Mission.
- Any violation of the above-mentioned provisions will be punished according to paragraph 110 C, subsection 2, in the penal code by fine, imprisonment or, under aggravating circumstances, prison term up to four years.
- Profits from acts, which are punishable according to this decree, shall be confiscated. The penal code's paragraph 75, subsections 1 and 2, paragraph 76, subsections 3-5, and paragraph 77, subsections 1 and 3, shall also be applicable to confiscation carried out according to this provision.

- The measures in this decree also apply to Danish citizens who are staying outside Denmark.

The Decree entered into force upon publication in the Official Gazette.

In order to meet the obligations set out in paragraph 8 (a), (b) and (c) of Security Council resolution 757 (1992), Denmark took the following steps:

The Minister for Foreign Affairs on 2 June 1992 instructed the Chargé d'affaires of Serbia and Montenegro ("The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia") to reduce the level of the staff of the Embassy in Copenhagen by one technical-administrative officer.

Furthermore, the Minister for Foreign Affairs on 2 June 1992 notified the Minister of Education and Science, the Minister of Culture and the Chairman of the Danish Sports Federation about the contents of Security Council resolution 757 (1992) and especially drew attention to the provisions concerning sporting events and scientific and technical cooperation and cultural exchanges and visits involving persons or groups sponsored by or representing Serbia and Montenegro ("The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia").

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Security Council

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24 June 1992

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 22 JUNE 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF  
THE PERMANENT MISSION OF NEW ZEALAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of New Zealand to the United Nations presents her compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992 requesting all States to report to the Secretary-General by 22 June 1992 on the measures they have instituted for meeting the obligations set out in paragraphs 4 to 9 of the resolution.

After adoption of the resolution, the New Zealand Government took measures available to it administratively to seek and monitor compliance with the sanctions and to draw them to the attention of the relevant authorities in New Zealand. Regulations were also prepared to implement the sanctions in a comprehensive way under New Zealand law. These regulations include all the prohibitions contained in the sanctions and also extend, where relevant, to New Zealand citizens overseas and to New Zealand ships and aircraft.

With reference to the obligation to reduce the level of staff at diplomatic missions and consular posts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Chargé d'affaires notes that there is only one officer, a chargé d'affaires, at the Yugoslav Embassy in New Zealand.

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22 June 1992  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

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LETTER DATED 22 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE  
OF UKRAINE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL

With reference to your note SCPC/1/92 dated 3 June 1992, I have the honour to transmit information concerning measures taken by Ukraine with a view to implementing the United Nations Security Council resolution.

(Signed) Victor H. BATIUK  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of  
Ukraine to the United Nations

Annex

INFORMATION CONCERNING MEASURES TAKEN BY UKRAINE WITH  
A VIEW TO IMPLEMENTING UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL  
RESOLUTION 757 (1992)

As a Member of the United Nations, Ukraine has always demonstrated its sincere commitment to the noble purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and its unconditional support for the efforts of the Security Council to maintain international peace and security.

Ukraine fully supported Security Council resolution 757 (1992), in the conviction that its adoption would contribute to the resolution of the crisis in the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on the basis of strict observance by all sides of the principle of non-use of force, respect for human rights, the protection of all minorities, and effective guarantees of equal participation in the political process by all population groups.

On 17 June 1992, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted resolution 342, under which the ministries and government departments of Ukraine, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea, local state administrations, and enterprises, associations, organizations and establishments which engage in export-import transactions with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), maintain maritime or air links, provide engineering and maintenance servicing of ships and aircraft, including insurance services, or maintain sporting, scientific, technical and cultural links are required to ensure implementation of the relevant provisions of United Nations Security Council resolution 757 (1992).

A number of measures have been taken by State agencies, enterprises and organizations of Ukraine for the full implementation of the provisions of paragraphs 4 to 9 of resolution 757 (1992).

With respect to paragraph 8 (a) of the resolution, there are no diplomatic missions or consular posts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in Ukraine.

Ukraine reaffirms that it is prepared to cooperate as closely as possible with the Security Council in carrying out the measures arising out of resolution 757 (1992).

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24 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 22 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform the latter that the Government of the Republic of Korea has taken the following measures to implement Security Council resolution 757 (1992).

1. Measures related to trade. The Ministry of Trade and Industry has issued an administrative order which prohibits trade or any activities to promote the trade and dealing in commodities and products, with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), in compliance with paragraph 4 of resolution 757 (1992).

2. Measures related to funds. Pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 757 (1992), the Ministry of Finance has issued an administrative order which prohibits all financial agencies, including banks, from removing or remitting any funds or any financial or economic resources to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

3. Measures related to aircraft. The Ministry of Transportation has ordered airport authorities and airline companies to comply with paragraph 7 of resolution 757 (1992), although no airlink exists between the two countries.

4. Other measures. The Ministry of Sports and Youth has prohibited the participation by any teams representing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the international sporting events that will take place in the Republic of Korea in 1992.

The ministries concerned have held in abeyance the scientific and technical cooperation and cultural exchanges with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia until further notice.

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24 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 23 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT  
REPRESENTATIVE OF POLAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Poland to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and pursuant to Security Council resolution 757 (1992), paragraph 12, has the honour to submit the following report of the Government of the Republic of Poland on measures it has instituted for meeting the obligations contained in paragraphs 4 to 9 of the resolution.

In implementation of the mandatory sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), established by the Security Council in its resolution 757 (1992), the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Poland has adopted resolution No. 59/92, of 2 June 1992, on the implementation of Security Council resolution 757 (1992).

Accordingly, as of 22 June 1992:

1. The ban has been imposed on import into Poland of all commodities and products originating in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as well as on export from Poland to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of commodities and products originating in Poland, with the exception of supplies intended strictly for medical purposes and foodstuffs notified to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991). According to the information of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations the transfer of goods to and from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has ceased.

2. In order to implement the measures included in paragraph 5 of resolution 757 (1992) the Ministry of Finance has directed the Polish National Bank not to make available any funds deposited in the Republic of Poland to any authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It is a prohibition of transfers to the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or to any commercial, industrial or public utility, of any funds or any other financial or economic resources, except payments exclusively for strictly medical or humanitarian purposes and foodstuffs.

3. Pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 757 (1992) the Ministry of Transport and Maritime Economy has denied permission to any aircraft flying from or to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and for any aircraft registered in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It has also prohibited the issue of any certificates of airworthiness for such aircraft and aircraft engines.

4. Implementing paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 757 (1992), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has demanded from the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to reduce the level of its staff by two diplomats. The reduction has taken place.

5. Implementing paragraph 8 (b) of resolution 757 (1992), the Office of Physical Culture and Tourism has banned any participation in sporting events on the territory of Poland of persons or groups representing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

6. Implementing paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 757 (1992), the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Culture and Arts and the State Committee for Scientific Research have suspended scientific and technical cooperation and cultural exchanges and visits involving persons or groups officially sponsored by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or representing it.

All the foregoing actions constitute measures which have been undertaken by Poland to implement Security Council resolution 757 (1992).

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**Security Council**

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24 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 23 JUNE 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.  
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SAUDI ARABIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note dated 3 June 1992, has the honour to inform him that the Government of Saudi Arabia has taken the necessary measures to fulfil the requirements of resolution 757 (1992).

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/24176  
25 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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LETTER DATED 22 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE  
OF CANADA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL

With reference to United Nations Security Council resolution 757 (1992), paragraph 12 of which requests all States to report to the Secretary-General by 22 June 1992 on measures instituted to meet obligations under that resolution, I have the honour to advise that on 3 June 1992, the Canadian Government issued a set of regulations that encompass all measures of an economic and commercial nature included in resolution 757 (1992).

The Canadian Government has also informed all appropriate authorities in Canada of the obligation to sever all sports, cultural and scientific exchanges with persons representing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and will take all necessary steps to ensure implementation of this sanction. Moreover, the Canadian Government announced on 24 May 1992 a series of unilateral sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia including the closing of two Consulates of Yugoslavia in Canada and the suspension of JAT Airlines landing rights in Canada, two measures which were eventually included in the United Nations sanctions list.

In addition to its direct participation in United Nations efforts to bring peace to the regions of former Yugoslavia, Canada fully encourages and supports further United Nations actions and endeavours to ensure respect of the measures included in Security Council resolution 757 (1992).

(Signed) Louise FRECHETTE  
Ambassador and  
Permanent Representative

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**Security Council**

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S/24177  
25 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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LETTER DATED 22 JUNE 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, by which the Council decided to establish a United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM).

Having completed the necessary consultations, I propose that the military elements of UNOSOM be composed of contingents from the following States, all of whom have expressed their readiness in principle to make the necessary personnel available: Austria, Bangladesh, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco and Zimbabwe.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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S/24178  
25 June 1992  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

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LETTER DATED 25 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 22 June 1992 (S/24177) concerning the composition of the military component of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME  
President of the Security Council

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**Security Council**

Listr.  
GENERAL

S/24179  
25 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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LETTER DATED 23 JUNE 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, in which the Council "requests the Secretary-General immediately to deploy a unit of 50 United Nations Observers to monitor the cease-fire in Mogadishu in accordance with paragraphs 24 to 26 of the Secretary-General's report (S/23829)".

I wish to inform the Security Council that my Special Representative in Somalia, Ambassador Sahnoun, has reported to me that both principal factions in Mogadishu have agreed to the immediate deployment of the uniformed and unarmed Observers. Accordingly, I am taking immediate measures to implement the said deployment.

It is anticipated that the advance party of United Nations Observers, under the command of the Chief Military Observer, will arrive in Mogadishu on 5 July 1992. The other Observers will be due to arrive in the Mission area by 10 July 1992.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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